SATURDAY, FERUARY 4, 1888.

Local Option.

the legislature the adoption of a local option law. It is natural that they places should favor this form of temperance legislation. Local option is in fact prohibition in spots. In order to enforce these extreme temperance laws resort must be had to the courts, with their machinery of judges, juries and

officers. Such a resort is everywhere fatal to the success of the law. The experiment has been tried again and again. In Kansas, with a large rural population, and no city of a population greater than 30,000 it has not been a success. One of the leading prohibitionists of that State, Colonel D. R. Anthony, at the republican convention, held in Topeka, Kansas, July, 1886, offered this resolution. Resolved: "That the present prohibitory law should be amended to provide for the seizure of the offending element, the intoxicating liquors, by legal action similar to proceedings against smuggled goods under the laws of the United States, and by such other legislation as will ensure the certain and complete enforcement of the law, and the protection to the lives and property of our citizens.' After offering this resolution, Colonel Anthony read the following paper, which, he said, was written by an abler intellect than the legal minds in this convention: "The policy of prohibition is imbedded in the Constitution, placed there by or with the consent of the republican party, and that party, so long as it shall control State policy, will be held responsible for its success or failure. It cannot if it wanted, escape this responsibility, and when required to face it, as it will be at the approaching election, it should do so in a spirit of fairness and candor to the end, that wise counsels shall prevail, and temperate action be taken. While it is conceded that a large majority of republicans in the State are in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory constitutional amendment, it must at the same time be admitted by every fair-minded man, that the plan of enforcement adopted by the legislature in 1881, with the supplementary legislation of 1885, has not been a complete success. That attempt was necessarily experimental, and experience, the most trying of all tests, has demonstrated that in localities where the evil sought to be remedied is most gigantic, the plan adopted has signally failed. Whatever the zealous may say upon the subject, it is a patent fact that the present law is not enforced in its spirit, except in localities where public sentiment is so overwhelmingly in fivor of prohibition that any law upon the subject is scarcely necessary." Then follows a recommendation that some change in the law be made, end ing with this sentence: "A court, however ardent a prohibitionist the judge may be, is absolutely powerless to enforce the prohibitory law, with the present jury system, in any community where a large proportion of those eligible to jury duty are opposed to the enforcement." Here is the gist of the whole matter. However good the law may be, it must necessarily fail, when public sentiment is opposed to its enforcement, because no jury can be obtained which shall not contain some enemy of the law. Even when convictions are secured, the number of those breaking the law is so great as to completely clog the courts and fill the jails to overflowing. As to the practical results of a prohibitory law in Maine, we have the following from a letter of Neal Dow. published in the Fortland Argus of September 3d, 1886: "For many years we have applied to the republican legislatures for such additions to the law as experience has shown to be necessary, but we have been absolutely refused or put off by insufficient and insignificant measures. The con-

sequence is that the volume of the

liquor traffic has not been reduced

within the last twenty years." This

after thirty years' experience. In

Rhode Island, the case is no better.

For a short time it was difficult to buy

liquor, but now intoxicating beverages

"can be procured in any quantity and

in any locality without much trouble

or secrecy." This is given on the

authority of the Providence Journal.

If such is the result of prohibitory

laws in other States, how much can

be expected from their enactment in

a limited form in local option laws in

New Jersey? If it were attempted

to close the 1,300 saloons of Newark

by such legislation, how many infrac-

tions of the law would there be in a

single week? If the courts were to

give their whole time to their trial.

how many could be reached within a

similar time? How many convictions

could be secured through the instru-

mentality of men who are habitual users of intoxicating beverages! If convictions were obtained, and through agreement there was a general refusal to pay fines, where could room be found in our jails for the criminals! The ultra friends of temperance, These are not idle questions, they are realizing the impossibility of securing | the practical difficulties in the way of a prohibitory law, are urging upon the enforcement of such laws, as they have presented themselves in other

Treasurer's Report, Y. M. C. A.

RECEIPTS TO DE			
From friends, not memb	er	5 0	1
the Assoc ation,		1	
Special offering,	3		
113 active mem ers			
40 associate members,	. +		-
21 sustaining members,			
3 life members, .			
Renewals for 1888,			
Collection for Internation	nı	60	m.
			2

EXPENDITURES. Rent of Hall (organization) Rent of rooms, 12 months, Salary Gen. Sec., Salary janitor, .

Coal, wood, ice, cleaning rooms, Fitting up rooms, . . Signs, bulletin and blackboards street lamp, gaspipe, fitting etc. Shades, stoves, furniture, carpet, matting and games, Periodicals and papers, files, 50 hymn books, . . .

Piano for entertainment in May, Printing 475 copies constitution, Printing, postage, stationery etc. Moving furniture, . . . Dumb bells, (wood) : One-half subscription to State \

M. C. A. Committee, Incidentals, International committee.

This does not include the expenses of he Devotional Committee which amount to \$168, \$38 of which was paid by special

offering and \$130 by the committee. We shall need \$1,500 to carry on our work this year We have asked for an increase of subscriptions (above what was given last year) from many of our friends. Thus far it has been met liberally, 37 members who gave \$312 last year, p'edge \$464 for this year's work. We trust those who as yet have not been called on, will respond as liberally.

FRED. E. LANGSTROTH,

Y. M. C. A. Notes. -A district convention will be he'd at Boonton the 11th and 12th insts., and a delegation from Bloomfield will be expected to atte d. A few have signified their willingness to attend and all active members who can go will be provided entertainment by giving their names to the General Secretary before. Wedne day next. -The annual election of officers of the

Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held this Saturday evening. -The meeting at the rooms Sunday afernoon from 4 to 5 o'clock will be of inerest, and all men are invited to attend. -The regular monthly meeting of the

afternoon at 3 o'clock. -The continued report of the anniversary, including a part of the interesting address by Dr. Frazer, will be found on

Women's Auxiliary will be held Monday

wother page of this paper.

A Post-Office Clerk's Good Fortune. Charles Tucker, a clerk in the New York Post-Office, living at 251 Marion street, Brooklyn. N. Y., writes us: "For several years I have suffered almost constantly from dyspepsia, receiving little or no benefit from the treatment and medicine prescribed by my doctors, and patent than good. A physician recently induced me to try Paxine, and to my astonishment it proved successful, a few bottles producing an entire cure. To-day my digestive organs are in a healthy condition, and I consider myself a well man." Paxine is sold by druggists, or delivered free by express to any address in the United States on rec-ipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Instructive pamphlet mailed free. The Dennis Manufacturing Co. (limited), 20

The Bloomfield Savings Institution.

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ment in this paper.

ABSTRACT OF Annual Report to the Legislature. According to Law, of its condition on the firs

Losus on Bond and Mortgage (fir t lieus)
Interest due and accrued
United States Bonds, market val e,
Cash on hand and in Bank \$110,936.87

LIABILITIES. Due Depositors, including interest

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Second of Children's Watcht. Mr. Francis Galton, whose researches on heredity have been so interesting and important, started a few years ago a series of inquiries into the development of children in height, weight and strength, at various ages. The trouble is that for the materials he required to be of any use, they must be carefully sifted, and even they would, for the most part, re-

main open to considerable doubt. Galton can hardly have hoped, when he invited the British paterfamilias to send in the statistics of a family's growth, that in regard to weight that worthy but usually unscientific character would take the necessary precautions. One can sed how little the average father of a family is likely to be careful in such matters, when one observes how careless he is in taking the record of his own weight. He will take his weight on one of those rather questionable nickel machines, and remark with a satisfied smile that he has increased four or five pounds in weight; without noticing that, perhaps, his list weighing was taken just before a meal on a warm day, when he was lightly clad, whereas the new weighing has been taken soon after a rather full meal, and when he is warmly It does not occur to him to notice that a couple of glasses of water, add more than a pound to the weight, and a full meal three or four pounds; while a suit such as a man wears on a cold day will often weigh four or five pounds more (without counting overcoat) than the clothing suitable for a warm day. -- Richard A. Proctor.

Inspector Byrnes on Detectives. I want to speak right here of a couple of fallacies of the popular mind in regard to the detective business. First, the old idea of setting a thief to catch a thief is all nonsense. Why, you could not trust your man; would have to have another o watch him. No; you must have horoughly honest and reliable men. Of course we sometimes get information from one thief about another, but never do we employ a man who has ever been a crook. The second popular fallacy is that the detective is a regular variety and lightning change man, who at will undergoes transformation of appearance and language, something like the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde business; people fancy that a collection of wigs, whiskers, mustache, and a make up apparatus, tovariety actor to shame, is a regular and necessary part of the outfit of a detective bureau. That is all burcombe. You get that in dime novels and French detective stories. Years ago, in foreign countries, that kind of thing was, perhaps, resorted to, but never nowadays. The most a man does here, perhaps, is to change his clothes. - Cleveland Leader.

The Triumph of Gunpowder. By 1450 the simplest complete armor for horse and man cost about \$2,000 of our money, a large sum for a single soldier. One shot might ruin all this, and knights, brave with their lives, hesitated

to risk a property so valuable and so hard to replace. Thus the nobles retired to the rear of the battle, and in the pay of the Fifteenth century princes half armed light cavalry appeared, doing real service, but requiring time to obtain any prestige. The knights did not learn their lesson, but went on making armor heavier, to resist the effects of powder. They had a momentary success at Fornovo, but at Marignano and Ravenna the Swiss and Spanish infantry handled them roughly, while Pavia proved their inefficiency to all. It seemed to them terrible that such a knight as Bayard should have his back broken by a pinch of powder and a shot from a common soldier; but the change had to come. We find the buff boot on the gentlemen who charged at Ivry, and, in spite of

Louis XIII, armor in his reign degener-

ated into a gala costume. - Scribner's

When Canned Goods Were Unknown. What did the world do before somebody learned how to can all sorts of provisions, flesh, fish, fowl, everything animal or vegetable that man eats or drinks? If the art had been learned a century ago, what misery and want, what disease and famine it would have prevented. Now sailors do not need to die of scurvy, nor miners grow gaunt for want of vegetable food, nor soldiers sicken from excess of hard tack, nor travelers and explorers perish for want of their accustomed food. This simple matter of canning food so that it may be kept fresh for a year in any climate and be purchased cheaply has made possible many an enterprise which but for that would have been impossible. Wherever mines are found canned goods are indispensable. The world has grown larger by means of itand healthier and wealthier and wiser. And yet but a few years ago such a thing would have been thought impossible.-Chicago Times.

How Seedless Raisins Are Grown. "What is a 'seedless' raisin, and how is it produced?" was asked of an im porter of fruits. "The next time you eat a piece of mince pie," he replied, "you will find the seedless raisin in it, if the 'meat' has been properly made. It is a smallish, cream colored fruit, about the size of a gooseberry, and is used with an unbroken skin. It comes from Smyrna and is called the 'Sultana.' It is grown seedless simply by arresting one of the laws of nature. When the grape is about half ripe the end of the vine is bent and buried in the ground. This prevents the formation of seed and the full development of the fruit, but it ripens ali the same and has a delicious flavor."—Philadelphia Times.

A Troublesome Staple. Cotton is the most troublesome staple

of the world's commerce. From the hour of picking until the moment it passes out of the loom as a fabric it is susceptible of a million changes, each one of which affects its value on the market. A believed cotton is so, sensitive to heat and moisture that the weight varies every minute of the day, as you will find by actual experiment. On this account buyers and sellers are represented at the compresses by men who are styled "weighers," but whose duties are something more than recording weights or checking off receipts. On their judgment the value of a shipment or consignment can be increased or diminished by several hundred dollars, hence factories are careful to place only their clearest headed and most reliable men at the scales. A daub of mud at one corner of a bale may justify rebates with one package, while on another the seller's representative would not consent to any deductions. The deleterious effects of exposure to weather can be estimated at a glance by a skillful man, but, nevertheless, the process of weighing is accompanied by more frequent contention than any other part of the business. Then you must remember that if any crooked work has been done, a bale of cotton can be traced all the way from the mill through a hundred hands until you finally reach the planter who sold it in the first place.-Globe-

Democrat.

THE VIRTUES OF LAUGHTER

Country Schoolboys Turned Loose-Laughing All Over-Shouting Happy. Now go to a school house in the country where the youngsters are let loose pell mell. Out they come with a rush, every throat is doing its utmost to to an uproar of sounds. Part of it is a bedlam of words, part a pure set of elps like my dog. They run hither and thither, and stand on one leg. They turn handsprings, and do a dozen impulsive things that have noother purpose than to express happiness. I do not think it is any disgrace to the chaps so say it is an overflow of animal spirits, and in a way very much as my dog expresses him out.

I should be glad if my own condition could be more generally of the same sort. Only there is no denying that if boys be allowed to shout as they will they become shocking nuisances. Yes, young gents, you are a legitimate product of vitality, but one can't let you shout the top of his head off. On the whole, if they will let you loose, you will soon run quiet. Boys are a good deal like spouting geysersnoisy and quiet by turns. But if we had never outgrown this boy period, and could get on without philosophizing, and printing, and ching newspapers, and doing so many our remaining things! Ah. ves -if. But we did not stop at the right point, but went on into what we call ripe years. There has been too much evolution. We should have been satisfied

The object of language of all seems to be to express satisfaction or distress, joy or grief. Far back of primitive man, indeed at the very origin of life, there was some method of expressing satisfaction and dissatisfaction. When head was established and vocalization achieved a great deal of language was left distributed all over the body. When a person is thoroughly happy the s left distributed all over the body. tongue is altogether insufficient to tell of it. Laughter is a remnant of the old sort of language, only we have a facial laughter that often supersedes a real all over laughter. But I know a few men who always laugh from top to toe. There is the shaking laugh, that is likened to the quiver in a bowl of good, thick set When it begins it goes in ripples from side to side, and perpetual motion seems absolutely to have set in. And there is the roaring laughter that throws the practitioner into convulsions until he must hold his sides and gasp for breath. really good laugher is a healthy man I have seen many a patient cured by a good story. I have in mind one who was in a despondent melancholy that had brooded over him for weeks. A cat had nestled by his side, and he involuntarily had stroked it. Pussy turned up her nose to touch his hand, when a flash of electricity leaped from it, and pussy was both shocked, confounded and insulted. Drawing back in great dignity; and with an appearance of vast intellectual amazement, she gave him two cuffs of a decided sort and stalked off. The man instantly broke into a laugh, and as he expressed it, "couldn't stop." His whole system reacted from depression. He

at the shouting happy point.

laughed till he was sore; and was cured. Of course there is liable to be a touch of the hysterical about such a break up; but it will do no harm. I recommend laughter as a preventive against disease, and as a cure for illness of both body and mind. Children should be encouraged to laughter. They should be taught to laugh loudly, strongly and all over. Laughing can become a matter of education as well as talking or singing. Have them stand up, with their hand on their hips, and begin. It is a capital exercise. You need only start the roar. It is catching. As soon as one urchin has exploded the rest will be at it. It will run up and down the line, and you will end by having all your pupils on their backs. shouting happy. So if you ask me what I consider most

essential to health, vigor and longevity, I answer a plenty of laughter and a plenty of shouting. We should never check children from a reasonable amount of noise making, and never get beyond it ourselves. If possible have some place, a grove or, if no better, a barn, where on can shout as loudly as you please and blow out good full draughts of the purest air. We ought never to get beyond play. A good game of quoits, or tennis, has half its advantage in letting our lungs have full play. We can laugh as loudly as we please and shout with the young folks. Nearly all old age is folly, a useless drying up, owing to false notions of manhood and propriety. Mark this, my friend. don't outgrow the shouting happy point. - M. Maurice, M. D., in Globe-

The Food Question. The subject of food has never yet re-

ceived a common sense consideration. There is no doubt but a vast amount of wholesome food products are yet over-looked. During the grasshopper invasion it was proved by Professor Riley and some of our normal school teachers that such creatures may serve as an excellent article of food, yet the people preferred semi-starvation to even tasting hem. Snails are luxuries in France. I was long before frogs found a market in ntry. Mr. Wallace tells us eggs re never eaten by Pacific Islanders. Strawberries are rejected by some of the tropical races. Esquimaux reject all vegetable food. The people of New Ginea pronounce bread a detestable Milk is used very little in some authorn states, as it is seldom d by tribes in Africa that keep large erds. One tribe in New Guinea abhors r. but devours salt. Snakes are an article of diet quite largely in Asia .-Glo! e-Democrat.

Durability of Gutta Percha. As illustrating the durability of gutta percha, there was recently shown a specimen of it that had laid immersed in water between Blackwell's island and New York for a period of thirty-seven years, and is still in first class condition. The only indication of wear on the gutta percha is where it rulbed against the rocks on the bottom of the river, and that is very slight. Another specimen is of a ten conductor gutta percha insulated underground cable, which was recently taken from the grounds around the Capitol at Washington, where it was laid in 1873. The cable of which this is a section is still working, and the specimen gives every indication of being as good as when first put down, fourteen years co. -Frank Leslie's.

The Egyptian Cobra. The Egyptian cobra is unlike the Asiatic species, wanting the curious, spectaclelike mark that distinguishes the latter. It is of a somewhat dark and greenish hue, marked with brown, and attaining a length of from three to five feet. The Egyptian conjurors know how to render this serpent stiff and immovable by pressing the nape of the neck with the finger and throwing it into a sort of catalepsy. The serpent is thus apparently converted into a rod or a stick. - Chicago News.

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to make money without honestly working for it. - Horace Greeley.

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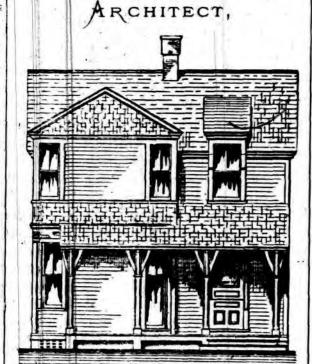
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